This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

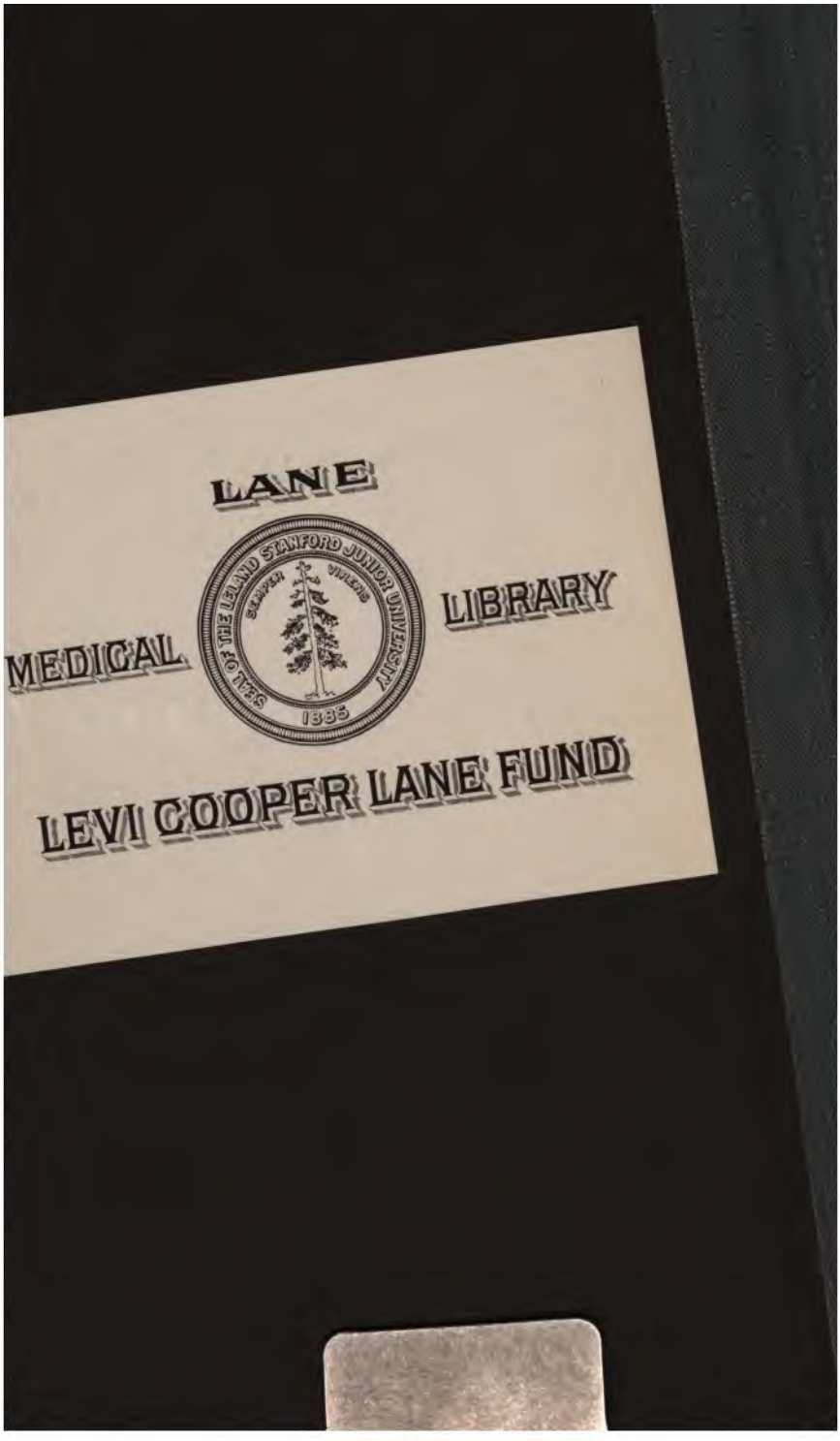
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

LANE MEDICAL LIBRARY STANFORD
1912 .M17 1854
The mineral waters of India : with some
STOR
24503302121

Mineral waters of India.

Macpherson, J.

1912
M17
1854


LANE
MEDICAL
LIBRARY
SEAL OF THE LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY
SEMPER VIRENS
1885
LEVI COOPER LANE FUND

THE

MINERAL WATERS OF INDIA,

WITH SOME HINTS

ON SPAS AND SANATORIA.

BY

JOHN MACPHERSON, M. D.

(From the Indian Annals.)

CALCUTTA:

F. CARBERY, BENGAL MILITARY ORPHAN PRESS.

1854.

LANE LIBRARY

N17
1854

CONTENTS.

1. TABLE OF MINERAL SPRINGS, ... 5

2. REMARKS ON TABLE, ... 9

3. WHERE ARE MINERAL WATERS MOST ABUNDANT, ... 10

4. WHAT KINDS ARE MOST COMMON, ... 11

5. HOW FAR HAD RECOURSE TO, ... 12

6. IN WHAT DIRECTION IS A SPA TO BE LOOKED FOR, AND REMARKS ON CALCUTTA SANATORIA, ... 13

7. CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS OF A SPA, ... 17

8. THE GRAPE CURE, ... 18

9. BUKLESIR, ... 20

62478

to be compared with any of the foregoing, the peninsula of Guzerat. The deficiency of mineral sources in the Southern portion of the peninsula of India, and throughout the great central trap formation, is remarkable.

They are found at every elevation, from within high water mark to a height of 12,000 and even 16,000 feet.

(3). What kinds of mineral waters are most common?

More than half of those in the Table are thermal.

The most frequent of all appear to be the Hot springs without any very strong mineral impregnation, which are so abundant in the Tenasserim Provinces, and in the Hazareebaugh district, in some parts of the Himalaya, in the Concan, also in Scinde, where, as in many other places, an impregnation with carbonate of lime is common. One or two such have been found in Rajpootana and the Deccan.

The Sulphurous Springs, appear to be pretty equally diffused; several in Hazareebaugh, some in the Nerbudda, some in the Concan and Guzerat, some in Scinde and the Salt Range, many at the base of the Himalayas, and in the upper part of the Jullunder Doab. Only one has been noticed in the Madras Presidency, (Chittoor is scarcely an exception to this,) and no true one in Tenasserim. The great majority of them are thermal.

The Saline springs are chiefly found in Scinde and in the higher portion of the Punjab; they usually contain common salt with some sulphate of soda and small quantities of other salts, when they are not simply brine. Traces of iodine are found near Kangra. Throughout Rajpootana and in some parts of the Punjab, the wells are abundantly impregnated with soda. Some of the springs in Kemaon contain mineral impregnations, but scarcely to an extent to be considered saline. Scarcely any strong saline ones are thermal. The few thermal salines are chiefly calcareous, and one or two silicious.

There appears to be a general deficiency of Chalybeates, and there is no one district in which they have been found more frequently than another, unless the outer ranges of the Himalayas; the wells in the Neilgherries are said often to have a trace of iron. None of the Indian chalybeates are thermal, and none of those known, except that at the beautiful spot Nagconda, appear to be strong ones; but it is difficult to suppose, especially with reference to there being no want of iron in India, that other sources of this description and of more powerful virtues will not be discovered. Some of the Harowtee springs are said to be Chalybeates, and I am told there are many undescribed ones in the Himalayas.

The Murree hills contain scarcely any, and it is to be hoped that the one at Chumba may prove of value.

It is much to be regretted, that none of the agreeable Acidulous carbonated waters, such as the Selters, commonly called Seltzer water, which are abundant in some parts of Germany, have been found in India, where they would be so grateful. Some of the thermal springs, as the Seetacoond at Monghyr, the water of which is highly prized and often carried on long voyages, are probably slightly carbonated, and observers talk of Indian springs effervescing, for instance the so-called chalybeate at Bangalore. When, however, it is considered, that almost all the strongly carbonated* springs in other parts of the world are found in the neighbourhood of extinct volcanoes, as in Auvergne, the Rhine Provinces, the Caucasus, or near active ones, as at Ischia, they are scarcely to be looked for in India. By analogy,† some might be expected to be found in Arracan, or in the Pegu and Tenasserim Provinces, the first being, and the other two being nearly included in the belt of volcanic action that runs up the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, terminating in Barren Island and the mud volcanoes; but I never heard of any when I was stationed in Arracan, although I visited some of its volcanoes.

(4). I may now inquire how far these waters have been had recourse to, by the natives of the country, and to what extent they are likely to be of use to Europeans?

In the great majority of instances, they have only been regarded by the natives of the country as emanations of the deity, and as objects of poojah or worship. Wherever there is a hot spring, there is pretty sure to be a temple, visited by pilgrims. Many have, however, been used medicinally. Some of those, which appear to be most resorted to, for their healing virtues, are the springs at Malacca, those at Sonah near Delhi, where considerable buildings have been erected for the convenience of bathers, at Munnee Karn, and at the Lukkee Pass. All of them are

---

* Hot springs are not necessarily indices of volcanic action; they are most common at points of great displacement of strata, or at the junction of stratified and unstratified rocks.

† There seemed to be no sufficient grounds for considering the Loonar lake volcanic. Former observers could not discover scoriæ or lava, but it appears that Dr. Bradley in 1851 found both. See a paper by Dr. Buist in Trans. Bombay Geogr. Society, from which I have got much useful information. He has collected a large list of thermal springs, and connects them with volcanic agency

thermal, and except Munnee Karn, are sulphuretted, and natives have undoubtedly faith in them in certain cases. Such springs might easily at a small expense be made more extensively useful to natives.

Europeans can scarcely be said to have ever made a fair trial of any of the mineral springs of India. Mr. Ludlow in 1826, suggested that the wells at Sonah should be made use of for European soldiers. Dr. Murray's spirited attempt in 1843-44, to employ the sulphuretted and chalybeate springs in the valley below Landour for the benefit of the Invalids at that sanatorium, never, I think, met with the support it deserved, and the situation of the springs at the bottom of a hot and confined though picturesque valley, was a very important obstacle to success. In 1846 I found them all but abandoned.

That more attempts of the kind have not been made, that springs of as high virtues as those so prized in Europe, should have been neglected, must no doubt be a matter of surprise to people who have not visited India, to foreigners, to whom of all but the poorer classes a visit to a bath is a yearly necessity, and to Germans, who publish annually some 30 new works on their watering-places, but not to those who are aware of the many practical difficulties to be contended with in this country.

It is not, however, generally known in Europe, nor indeed in this country, that mineral springs are so abundant in the East. Above 100 separate localities have been included in the Table, and it would be easy to extend the list, if I were to insert waters beyond the bounds of British India.*

(5). In what direction are we to look as the most favorable one for the establishment of a spa in India?

The mere absence of strong ingredients in the water, as in the Tenasserim and many of the Hazareebaugh hot springs, would be no essential obstacle to success in their use, for some of the popular European baths, as Matlock, Wildbad, Pfeffers, and Bad Gastein, are very deficient in salts, yet are found efficacious in many affections, being chiefly used for bathing. But the absence, at most seasons of the year, of a bracing climate, at the generality of the thermal springs in India, diminishes the chance of their ever proving of utility to Europeans.

---

* There are hot springs in Ladak, Nepal, and Sikkim ; at Uchebul in Cashmeer, and hot sulphur springs near Rajourie, in Goulab Sing's territory. See Cunningham's Ladak, Hooker's Travels, Mrs. Hervey's Travels &c.

Perhaps the climate of Hazareebaugh, which is 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, alone offers something of an exception to this remark. Fortunate indeed might it have been for the denizens of Calcutta, if the mountain of Parisnath, in that district, only 150 miles off, were adapted for a sanatorium, and if some of the mineral springs which are so abundant in the adjacent country, had been discovered in its clefts. But all evidence goes to show, that the space on the ridge at its summit, is far too limited for more than two or three bungalows, and there would be much difficulty in procuring a proper supply of drinking water for any number of people. Besides, it is very doubtful whether in the plains of Bengal, its height, although equal to Mahableshwar, about 4,500 feet, is a sufficient elevation for a sanatorium.

It is however not too much to hope that the Railway will soon bring Calcutta within 36 hours of Darjeeling, when it cannot fail to become a place of more general resort, and its springs may be found to be of some value. Hitherto apparently but little attention has been paid to them.

It seems also certain, that when the Railway brings the Rajmahal hills close to Calcutta, some spot will be found near to the Railway, perhaps Rajmahal itself, to which its inhabitants will resort for a change of air and of scenery. At such an elevation a bracing climate cannot be found, still the feeling of the air is very different from that of Calcutta, and mere change is often beneficial; and there are beautiful spots in those hills that can vie with many a popular bath in Europe, whether in scenery or in mineral springs. At present, however, they have the character of being feverish, and the population is in many places scanty.

The opening of the Railway to Raneegunge will bring two or three sulphuretted springs within reach of Calcutta.

That at Chaunch is only twenty miles from the terminus, and about three miles off the Grand Trunk Road. It is prettily situated, not far from the Pachete hills, and there is a colliery near. But there is a much more abundant and hotter one called Tantloie, on the banks of the Damooda, two or three miles off. Those at Buklesir are about 15 miles from Mungulpore, and the same distance from Sooree: they are further off the high road, but are more powerful and abundant. The hot spring at Lakarakoond is not far off, and there is said to be another near at Kisshun. The elevation of all of them may be about 300 feet above the sea. The Europeans resident at the Collieries count the district healthy, except during the rains.

Of these places, Buklesir, is particularly deserving of an early investigation, for no analysis of its waters has yet been made. There are four or five springs: the temperature at least of the hottest, which is 162°, exceeds that of the most popular springs of the kind, Aix-la-Chapelle, or Barèges and Cauterets in the Pyrenees. During the four cold weather months the climate is, probably not inferior to that of any of those places in their short bath season.

Indeed, but for the peculiar arrangements of society in India, depending on Europeans being birds of passage, and not colonists, but for the absence here of any season of general relaxation from business, these wells might, for all I can see to the contrary, that is, if there be no local objection to them, have long ago been found of much utility to the inhabitants of Calcutta.

The truth is, the facility of communication with England and of going to sea, enjoyed by Calcutta people, has led to indifference about the sanitary resources of the country, and to the neglect of Cherra Poonjee and Darjeeling, or rather to their never being fully appreciated, and to the abandonment of the only sanatorium they had on the sea-coast,* Poorie; not that it was ever in very high favor. A few of the residents of Cuttack still go there, during the hot months, but I never hear of any one visiting it from Calcutta.

Amherst, too, or Negrais, should either be hereafter employed as sanatoria, may indeed be useful to the occupants of our new provinces, but will never be any great resource to the inhabitants of Bengal. Of Negrais in particular a very favourable account appeared in an interesting article in the *Calcutta Review*, five years ago. Negrais has since then been re-occupied, but not exactly in the way anticipated by Mr. J. R. Martin, when he wrote on the subject.

For Calcutta people suffering simply from debility, and who cannot conveniently go to greater distances, the change to the

---

* In fact, sea bathing, or any other kind of bathing, except for purposes of ablution, is scarcely known in Bengal, and probably not much practised in any part of India. Swimming baths are scarcely an exception to this statement. Yet how refreshing is the following description, extracted from the dry Madras Road Book—"Cootallum (not very far from Cape Comorin) a large place with several bungalows close into the hills. The well known cataracts are close at hand. The lowest cataract falls from a height of 200 feet. The average temperature of the water is 72° to 75°, and invalids derive great benefit from bathing in it. The bathing-place is under a shelving rock, affording the most delightful shower-bath possible. The climate is particularly enjoyable to Europeans in June, July and August. The scenery is splendid; there are in all three falls, the highest being 2,000 feet above the sea."

Sandheads certainly does work wonders. It is surprising that greater facilities for trying it, have not yet been afforded; but the general reduction of the fares on board the steamers to rupees 12 per diem is a step in the right direction. I believe that as long ago as 1840, Dr. Murray, H. M. Inspector General, recommended that a steamer should be employed to carry convalescent soldiers and officers up and down the the river and to the Sandheads. The proposal is a judicious one, and may be some day acted on.

But, to return from what would have been a digression, if sanatoria and watering-places were not so intimately connected with each other, if we look next to Scinde, which abounds in mineral waters, the situation of the province and its climate alike preclude the hope of their ever being extensively useful to Europeans, though they might be more employed for sepoys, and the people of the country.

There is also no great prospect of any of the other wells in Bombay becoming available. The thermal springs of the southern Concan do not appear to be powerful, and they have no advantages of climate.

For Madras there seems to be no hope, but in making the most of the chalybeates at Ramandroog. The European Regiment and Artillery might well be moved there from Bellary—so far, at least, as one without local knowledge can judge. There is table land 3,198 feet above the sea; climate cool, invigorating and healthful, 12° to 14° cooler than Bellary; the table land is 2,735 yards long by extreme breadth 996 yards.

The climate must make the sulphur springs of Bhadrachellum useless for Europeans, even if in other respects they were promising.

What then is the Land of Promise? The higher portion of the Jullundur, a tract abounding in mineral wells of all descriptions, where the icy stream of the Parbuttie, close to the boiling fountain of Munneekarn, which rises in a jet at an elevation of 5,587 feet, could furnish Russian baths, if they were desired, and where the immediate vicinity of a chalybeate is not to be forgotten: where some are reported to contain Iodine or Bromine (the asserted presence of less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of a grain of bromide of potass, with the merest trace of iodine, in 16 ounces of the water, was the making of the Saline of Kreutznach), and where some must possess the advantage of an almost European climate. In this district also and on the Banks of the Beas, is Bishisht, at an elevation of 6,681 feet, with an ample thermal sulphuretted source.

Until however some of these springs are ascertained to be in healthy and accessible localities, which afford space for building, it would be idle to expatiate on their medicinal virtues, of which Europeans could not avail themselves: and any general disquisition on the value of mineral waters would be out of place here.

(6). But on what does the success of a spa depend? Not solely on the mineral ingredients of the *heilbrunnen*, for some of the most powerful sources become at times unfashionable and unfrequented, and in the Pyrenees we have half a dozen sulphuretted springs close together, varying little from each other in their composition, yet each declared by its own Well Doctor, to have special virtues peculiar to itself.

Half the advantage to be gained from a watering place on the continent (and Indian Officers have not yet learnt fully to appreciate their advantages), depends on the inducements to exercise, and the means of amusement which it affords; hence in the majority of cases foreign baths are more useful than English ones, and hence waters sent to a distance to be drunk, are comparatively inefficacious, and Struve's excellent imitations, which no doubt possess all the real virtues of the originals, (notwithstanding much that has been said of the impossibility of man's vieing successfully with nature's chemistry, which is perhaps true only of the hot sulphuretted springs,) are nearly useless, except when aided by adventitious circumstances, as at Brighton, which has much of the character of a watering-place.

But besides finding ready means of amusement, every one who proceeds to a spa, and places himself under a Doctor, really undergoes considerable alteration of Hygienic condition. There is almost always change to a bracing climate, for most spas are in hilly or mountainous districts. There is the pure air of the country, in place of that of towns. All the cares of business and even many domestic ones are necessarily laid aside. The patient's habits are changed. His mode of life is laid down by the physician of the baths: regularity of hours of walking, eating and sleeping is enforced, and even the quantity and quality of his food are determined, as well as the number and order of his draughts and baths. The lady, who never rose till eleven in the forenoon, is up before six: who took no exercise beyond a lounge in her carriage of an afternoon, walks her three miles before breakfast. Such changes, which a patient will not submit to at his home, are readily acquiesced in at a bathing-

place, by those who go really for the recovery of their health.

These changes of hygienic condition are the essentials to the success of a spa, and such are among the causes of the frequent efficacy of the water cure; and it is perhaps not chimerical to say, that they would be within our reach in India, if some of the springs in Kulloo are found to be in good and healthy situations, and easy of access.

The chance of success in establishing a spa would be greatly increased, if the station could be made a considerable one, and comprise within itself the desiderata of a hill sanatorium. There must be a tolerable assemblage of people, for a few water-drinkers left to themselves soon mope, and get tired of each other's society; if it were large enough for a European Regiment, or a Wing of it, to be stationed there, or even for a Goorka corps, and if it could be made the head quarters of the civil authorities of the district, so much the better; in short, it is desirable to have a good number of permanent residents. Some amusements must be provided—a band of music is essential, and facilities should be offered for making short excursions into the neighbourhood. One common source of revenue to Governments in Europe it would be unnecessary to establish,—the gambling table; those who have a taste that way, may have it gratified at the older sanatoria.

All the arrangements concerning the use of the waters should be under the control of a Medical Officer appointed by Government, and the establishment should, like all such on the continent, be a Government one. Individual enterprise could not succeed in establishing a watering-place in the Hills.

But if we find the proposal impracticable, and have to drop our more ambitious hope of seeing a regular spa or place of fashionable resort in India—still there is no reason, why baths and pump rooms should not be made for the use of our invalid soldiers, and the experiment of Dr. Murray, though conducted under many disadvantages, was enough to show that the springs at Landour, than which we probably possess much more powerful ones, were exceedingly useful: —a few patients of other classes, who were in earnest about the recovery of their health, would also resort to them.

(7). As in some degree connected with bath life, I may, ere concluding, be permitted to allude to a method of cure, which has of late years been popular in the Rhine land for chronic complaints,—the grape cure. Dr. Hirsch recom-

mends the patient to eat from 2 to 3 lbs. of grapes between 10 and 11 in the forenoon. The dinner at 1 o'clock should consist of a little veal or chicken, with a few potatoes, and after dinner another lb. of grapes is consumed. From 3 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon the second large portion of 2 to 3 lbs. is eaten. Then comes walking exercise till evening. For supper again 1½ lbs. of grapes with some bread, so that when the cure is in full operation, 6 to 8 lbs. of grapes are eaten, and after a time the first large portion may be taken fasting, in the morning, an hour before a cup of coffee is drunk—milk is especially avoided. Under a course of this kind, it is said that the appetite improves and the secretions of the alimentary canal are increased. The season of the grape cure is during the time when the grapes are ripe, or from September to November, therefore somewhat later than that of the baths, and the places where it is practised, are from Bingen on the Rhine, at various spots on its course, as far up as Switzerland.

This system has been supposed to be especially efficacious in the cases of Swedes and Russians, who are accustomed to a very animal diet. Much of course is to be attributed to the simplicity of food and to active exercise in a beautiful country.

Something of the same kind is occasionally practised at the Cape, and the grapes of Egypt have often proved useful to Indian Officers. This treatment might in some instances be useful for European soldiers in India, especially where any symptoms of land scurvy have shown themselves, as has been suggested in the first volume of the Annals of Medicine. But for this, at least to get grapes in abundance, (and the vine blight has not yet reached Asia,) they would have to proceed further into the Himalayas than any of the springs I have enumerated, beyond the influence of the periodical rains, to the beautiful valley of Chinee, of which Mr. Grant has furnished so pleasing an account, and where he describes the grapes as being plentiful, excellent, and exceedingly cheap.

There too may yet be found sources of value, for Gerard says, there are a few mineral springs impregnated with salt, iron and alum, that may possess medicinal virtues, and the famous wells of Zungsum, at the meeting of the Speetee and Parati rivers, 4 miles North of Shealkhur, where inscriptions in the Tartar language on tablets of stone describe the particular virtues of each spring, are scarcely beyond the limits of Kunawur.

Buklesir.—So interesting does this locality appear to me, with reference to its vicinity to Calcutta, that I do not hesitate to add to this paper some detailed information respecting it, which I owe to the kindness of Capt. Sherwill.*

Buklesir is a pretty and curious spot, easily accessible. It is healthy and not jungly, being situated in a well-cultivated country, with a little jungle to its South. It is one mile from the large town of Tantipara, on the banks of a small nullah, called the Buklesir. There are five or six hot springs, the whole group called Bum Buklesir.

The hot wells that have been surrounded with masonry walls are immediately on the North or right bank of the nullah. There are numerous hot springs in the bed of the nullah, only to be seen in the dry season, giving out the well-known smell of sulphuretted hydrogen, with which the air is tainted. Near the hot springs there are several cold ones, all flowing from a tough gneiss rock. The hot and cold springs are only separated by a few feet from each other. The body of water ejected from the hottest well is very considerable, being about 120 cubic feet per minute; it runs from innumerable small orifices in an accumulation of mud and dirt, the rock being nowhere visible within the masonry of the tank. In the hottest water, temperature 162°, a green shining conferva thrives. Another spring is 128°, and the coolest 83°. Some 3 or 400 feet from the bank of the river, among the dilapidated temples, there is a large pucka tank, which is supplied by two springs, one hot and the other cold; so that at one end the water is warm, at the other cold, and in the centre tepid.

The stream of the nullah is about 50 yards across, with a brisk current, and it retains its heat below the springs for a considerable distance; its temperature was 83° in the month of December, when the temperature of the air was in the shade 77°. The sand of the stream some little way from the spring, and at the depth of six inches, is intolerably hot to the hand.

Extending for about 200 yards along the right bank of the stream, are 320 small brick and mortar Viharahs or temples, built by various pilgrims, each containing a Priapus or emblem of Maha Deo. Only one temple has any pretension to architectural elegance.

---

* Dr. Sheridan of Bheerbhoom has had the goodness to write me an account of a recent visit to the springs. It tallies with Capt. Sherwill's; only one went in the rains, when the country was under water, the other in the cold weather.

Numerous attendant Brahmins, who are most importunate beggars, loiter about the temples, engaged in bathing in the hot stream, or watching the cremation of dead bodies, which operation is constantly being carried on.

Tantipara is a fine substantial village, with most of its inhabitants engaged in preparing silk for the Calcutta market; there is an indigo factory besides a police chokee and abkaree station; a short way off is the large town of Dobrajpore, offering a good market for English piece goods, and producing a large supply of fish from its numerous tanks. Between it and Buklesir, and in the town of Dobrajpore, large naked and picturesque masses of granite and gneiss protrude through the soil, occupying altogether about a mile square. The scene is a very curious one, and there is a good view of the surrounding country from the top of one of the rocks, on which is a G. Trigon. station, about 60 feet high. In the opposite direction, but further away, is Nagore or Jy Nuggur, a large town; the greater part of it has gone to decay, as is shown by its falling mosques, half-filled and weed-choked masonry tanks, and ruined buildings, which almost approach to palaces in extent. The famous Nagore wall or entrenchment, extends in an irregular and broken figure round the town of Nagore, at a distance of about 4 miles; its length is about 32 miles.

At Lakarakoond, about 5 miles off, is a warm spring, temp. 85°. Near the feeble stream which carries away its waters is a curious Hindu cut stone temple, which is fast falling into ruin.

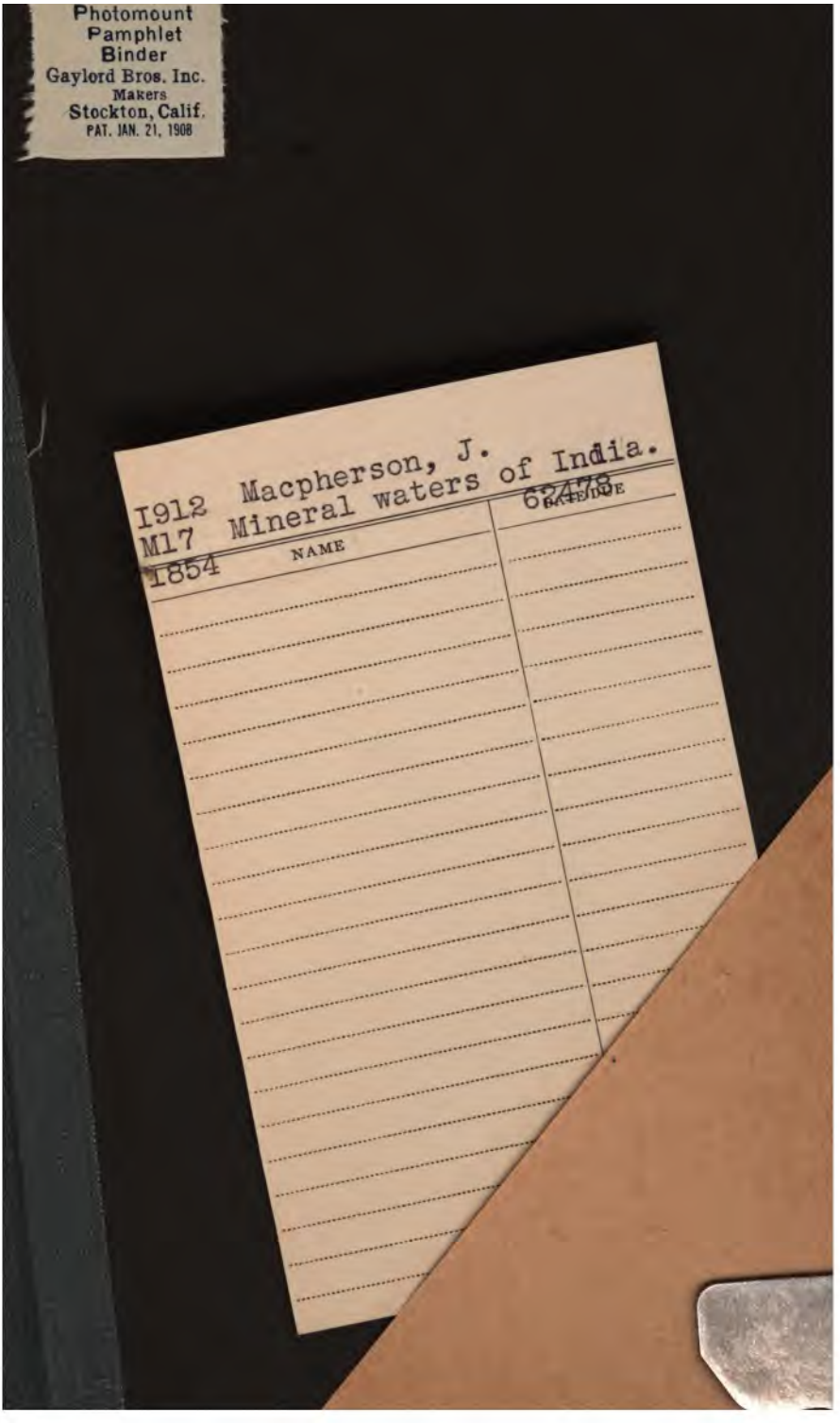
I trust that I have extracted at sufficient length from Capt. Sherwill's interesting notes and reports to show, that if Buklesir were fitted for the reception of European visitors, there is no lack of objects of interest in the neighbourhood.

LAND LOANS

YALE LIBRARY

LANE MEDICAL LIBRA

To avoid fine, this book should be re
or before the date last stamped b


Photomount
Pamphlet
Binder
Gaylord Bros. Inc.
Makers
Stockton, Calif.
PAT. JAN. 21, 1908
I912 Macpherson, J.
M17 Mineral waters of India.
1854
NAME
624178
BARCODE